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UNITED NATION'S REPORT

Color issue comes to the forefront

By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations closed its 13th General Assembly this month after a session lasting three months with the question of color having a significant place for arbitration among the now 82 member nations.

Many of the great problems of the world were scheduled for consideration during the session, but it was obvious from the start that underlying many issues was the ever mounting color question.

The Arab - Asian - African group was determined that this question should in no sense take a secondary place. On the first day of preparation of the agenda, Krishna Menon, India's Minister of Defense, demanded consideration of the problem:

"THE QUESTION of the Treatment of Persons of Indian Origin in the Union of South Africa." Almost simultaneously there was tabled a resolution on "The Question of Race Conflict in South Africa Resulting from the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Union of South Africa."

Never a day, until the session adjourned, was the question of color in some form or another not before the Assembly - from the admission of Guinea to the UN to the Algerian question.

In between the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa came a host of matters for consideration, having at the bottom of them the color issue. Among the matters were:

* * *

1. THE QUESTION of the annexation of South West Africa by the Union of South Africa.
2. The attainment of self-government or independence by trust territories.
3. Resumption of the 13th session of the Assembly to consider the question of the future of the Cameroons under French Administration and the Cameroons under British administration.
4. Report of social conditions in non - self governing territories.

* * *

5. RACIAL discrimination in non - self governing trritories.
6. Conditions in the territory of South West Africa.
7. Verbatim record of the debate on the report of the Good Offices Committee on Southwest Africa.
9. Right of peoples and nations to self determination.
10. Development of certain non - self governing territories.

* * *

THE 13TH SESSION of the UN General Assembly will reconvene on Feb. 20, 1959 to consider exclusively the question of the future of the Cameroons under French administration and under British administration.

Based on recent occurences, the UN will have much to settle in the future on the color issue.

Anderson Set to Do Stellar Job for UN

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

MILWAUKEE — "I am quite honored by the confidence which President Eisenhower has shown in me by appointing me as alternate delegate to the United Nations," declared Atty. Charles W. Anderson soon after he had been informed of his new appointment.

Anderson, a resident of Louisville, Ky., was notified of his appointment while attending the National Bar Association in Milwaukee.

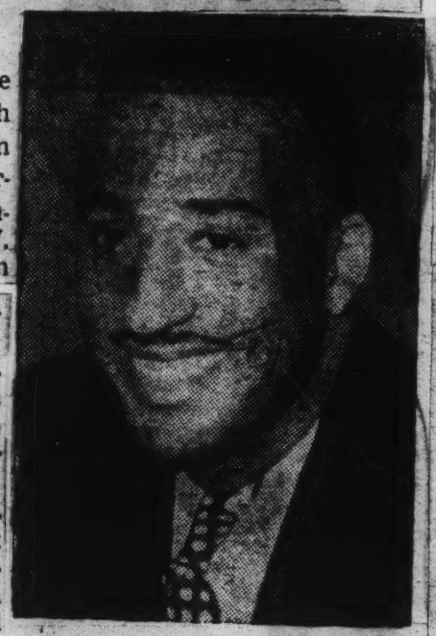
Anderson said he was accepting the appointment with great humility. But he would "endeavor to carry out the program of State Secretary Herter and the President of the United States in an effort to maintain world peace among all men."

Anderson is a graduate of Kentucky State College, Wilberforce University and Howard University Law School.

He holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Wilberforce University and Howard University Alumni Award for distinction in law and government.

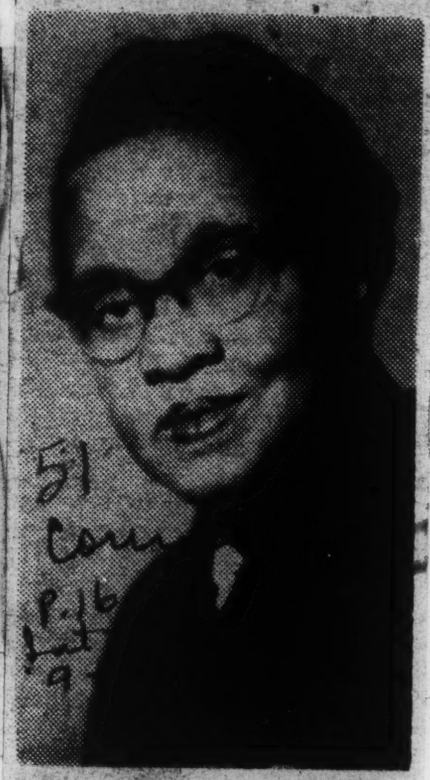
He is a member of the Louisville and the Kentucky Bar Associations, the Kentucky Trial Attorneys Association, the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association and the National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys.

He is engaged in the law practice with Harry S. McAlphin, Willie C. Fleming, J. Earl Dearing and O. B. Hinnant in Louisville, Ky.



ATTY. C. W. ANDERSON
. . . Ike's UN appointee

New Yorker Becomes U.N. Observer for B.-P. Women



MRS. SADYE J. WILLIAMS
. . . official UN observer

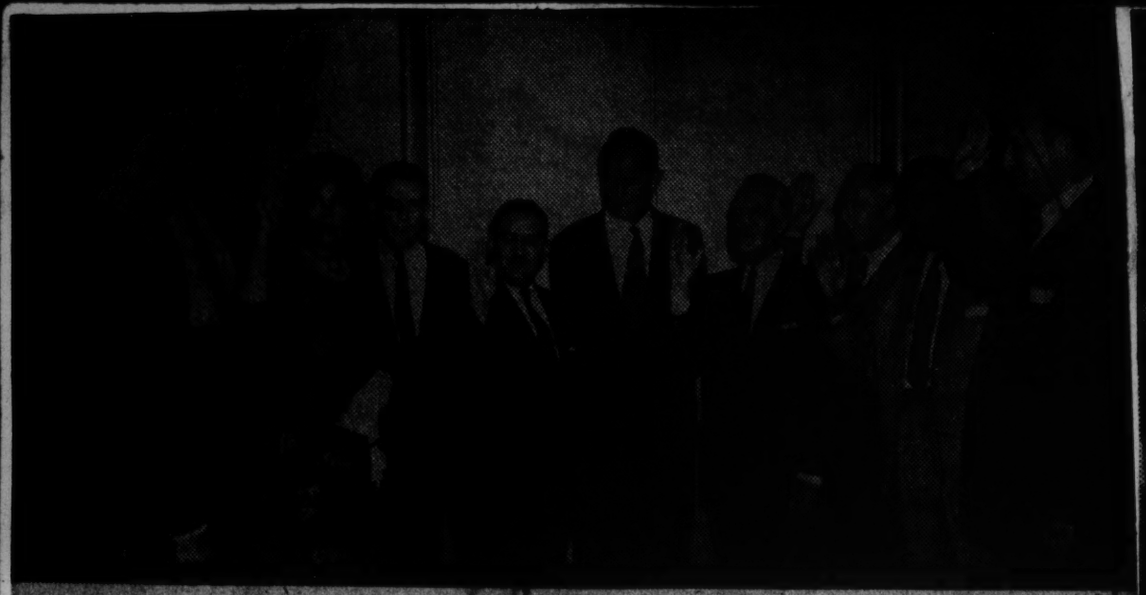
EAST ORANGE, N. J. — Mrs. Sadye J. Williams of Yonkers, N. Y., has received an appointment to the United Nations as official observer for the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women. The announcement was made by Mrs. Marie L. Harrison of East Orange, national president of the organization.

Mrs. Williams has a distinguished record of public service, having served as consultant to the president of the Board of Education and also in the New York City Department of Welfare.

Mrs .Williams has been honored for her outstanding contributions in the field of community service by citations from numerous organizations, including the Girl Scouts, the Brooklyn chapter of the Red Cross and the State Department of Commerce, and she has received the National Community Service Award.

She is the wife of Dr. Joseph A. Williams and is the mother of two daughters and has two grandsons.

A past president of the New York Club, Mrs. Williams is serving currently as president of the Westchester Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women.



SWEARING IN OF representatives and alternates of the United States delegation to the Fourteenth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon attended the ceremony and welcomed the delegation. Oaths were administered by H. Charles Spruks, Special Assistant to the Chief of Protocol. l to r — H. Charles Spruks; James Wadsworth; Mrs. Oswald Lord; James O. Fulton; Clement J. Zablocki; C. Douglas Dillon; Walter S. Robertson; Virgil M. Hancher; Charles W. Anderson; Erle Cocke, Jr.

Anderson Sworn In As UN Alternate Delegate

Washington, D. C. — Prominent Louisville attorney Charles W. Anderson, was officially sworn in here this week as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly. The historic occasion marked the first time that a Louisvillian had been so honored.

Anderson, a Republican leader, was nominated to the post early last month by President Eisenhower. The appointment will be for a period of a year. Delegates, once sworn in, are usually returned to the assembly for succeeding terms.

Cooper Present

The attorney and other alternates and delegates were sworn in by H. Charles Spurks, special assistant to the Chief of Protocol. Present at the ceremonies were Acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillon and Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky.

Anderson was informed of his appointment while attending a National Bar Association Convention in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Said the attorney at that time, "realizing the importance of my appointment and the work of the General Assembly, in these critical times, I shall endeavor to do my very best, in serving to my country, toward the fulfillment of the confidence reposed in me by the President and Secretary of State, and in the furtherance of their desire and goal for world peace."

The attorney stated that he will commute between Louisville and Lake Success, N. Y. He said that he will continue to practice law in Louisville.

"Colonel"

Anderson is a former state legislator having been the first Negro to hold such a post in a southern state since reconstruction. He was re-elected to six successive terms before resigning to become an asistant Commonwealth Attorney.

The new U. N. delegate is a member of the Louisville Bar Association, American Bar Association and the National Bar Association. He is a former president of the National Bar Association. He was commissioned a "Kentucky Colonel" by Gov. A. B. Chandler earlier in the year.

Anderson's swearing in ceremonies were also witnessed by his wife, Victoria and their two children, Charles W., III and Victoria. The family resides at 1025 S. Western Parkway and attend the Quinn Chapel AME church.

UN VISITOR — T. P. Harris, center, president of the National Insurance Association, is welcomed to the United Nations by Charles Anderson, member of the United States UN delegation, as George W. Westerman of the Panamanian delegation looks on. Mr. Harris, who is also president of the Chicago Metropolitan Mutual Assurance Company, visited the UN recently on invitation of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, head of the American delegation. He was en route to Montreal, Canada, to attend convention of the Life Insurance Agency Management Association.

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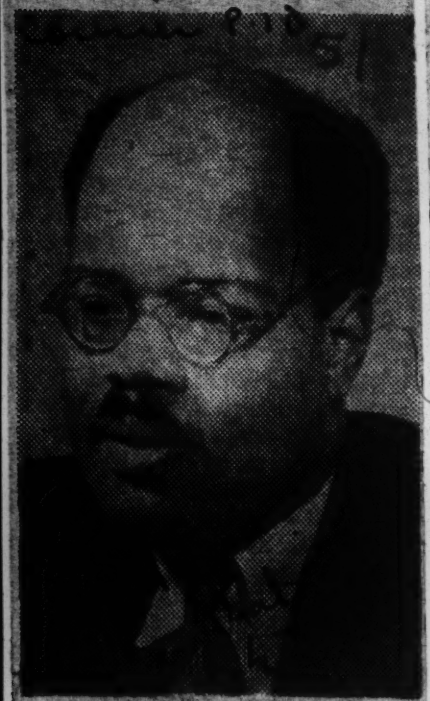
Nkrumah Aide Gets UN Post



PROF. ARTHUR LEWIS
. . . to serve UN

ACCRA, Ghana—Prof. Arthur Lewis of Ghana has accepted an appointment as deputy director of the United Nations Special Fund for the economic development which came into operation Jan. 1.

Prof. Lewis is economic adisor to Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of the newly independent nation of Ghana.

The West Indian economist came to Ghana two years ago

Liberia Names Woman To High Cabinet Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Miss Angie E. Brooks, a member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations, has been appointed Liberia's Assistant Secretary of State succeeding Arthur B. Cassell.

The first woman to hold this post, Miss Brooks is former assistant attorney general.

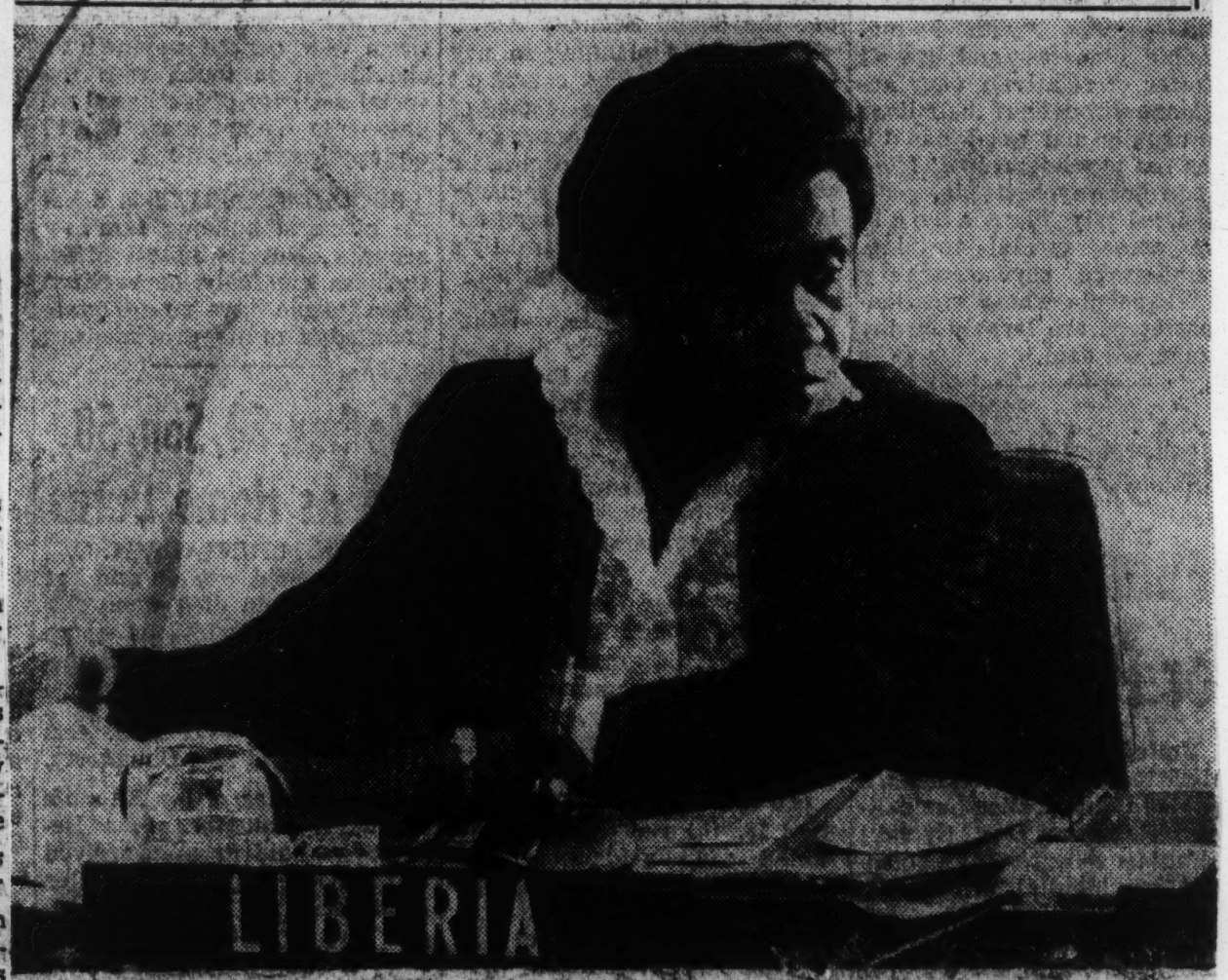
MISS BROOKS is well-known in international circles for her prominent work in the UN.

A graduate of Shaw university in Raleigh, N. C., Miss Brooks holds both the bachelor and masters degree in law from the University of Wisconsin. In addition she has done graduate work toward a Ph.D. degree at London university.

SHE WAS AN instructor in law at the University of Liberia's Louis Arthur Grimes School of Law and Government and retains a seat there. A member of the Liberian Bar, she is a counselor of the Supreme Court of Liberia.

Miss Brooks has virtually lifted herself by her own bootstrap. Brought to the United States by missionaries to attend college, she has since forged her path to the highest office held by a woman in Liberia's State Department.

Assistant Secretary Of State: A "First"



From an humble beginning as a child selected by missionaries to attend an American school, Miss Angie Brooks has worked her way up to the Post of Assistant Secretary of State of the Republic of Liberia. She is the first woman to hold such a post in the history of the African nation.

A graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., and other American institutions in addition to a major British institution, Miss Brooks is shown here in her role as a member of the Liberian delegation to the United Nations. She is also a college professor and attorney at law.

Deserving Honor For Dr. Ralph Bunche

It is with genuine delight that we note that Dr. Ralph Bunche, Under Secretary of United Nations, has been elected to the Board of Overseers of distinguished Harvard University.

Dr. Bunche received the highest number of votes ever cast for a member for this position.

It is interesting to note that the votes cast for Dr. Bunche, exceeded by nearly 200 the votes of the United States Senator John F. Kennedy when he was elected to this position.

This position carries among other things, such powers as choosing teachers for a term longer than one year, the consideration and passing one, degrees, both ordinary and honorary, and the changing in the statutes of the university.

Dr. Bunche is the first member of our race to occupy a place on this important board.

He will bring his share of dignity to this honored body and will wear well the laurels thrust upon him.

Bunche Elected To Overseer Board Position At Harvard

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1
Thurs. 10-18-59

By SAMUEL P. PERRY, Jr.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) —In spite of an attack by a few disgruntled alumni of famous Harvard University, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Under - Secretary, has been elected to the Board of Overseers by 15,437 votes, highest in the history of the elections.

The votes cast for Dr. Bunche, who holds the A. M. and Ph.D. degrees from the university and a honorary LL.D. (1949), exceeded by nearly 1200 the votes for U. S. Senator John F. Kennedy when the latter was elected to the board in 1955.

As the first Negro ever to be elected to the board, Dr. Bunche will participate actively in the ordinary business of the Board of Overseers.

The ordinary business of the Board consists, first, of the receipt of formal communications from the President and Fellows of Harvard College comprising: (1) appointments to all teaching positions for a term longer than a year and to the more important administrative offices and boards; (2) all degrees —both ordinary and honorary; (3) changes in the statutes of the university; (4) other important orders and regulations.

Although the Board can exercise a veto power, it rarely does so and is primarily occupied with the functions of visitation and inspection and the consideration of reports from the President and its own visiting committees.

Among those serving with Dr. Bunche on the Board of Overseers will be such famous persons as the noted author John P. Marquand, Henry B. Cabot and David Rockefeller.

The noted diplomats term on the board will be for six years.

Attorney Edith Sampson Gets UN Post

Atty. Edith Sampson, above, of Chicago, who once served as United States Alternate Delegate to the United Nations received another top assignment last week when she was named to the Executive Committee of the United Nations. An Assistant Corporation Counsel she will work with the group which is a privately supported citizens organization whose chairman is appointed by President Eisenhower.

JUVENILE CRIME DEBATED IN U.N.

New York Times
Oct. 10-C

Role of Parent Is Stressed In Proposals for Draft on Rights of Child

By PAUL HOFMANN

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 9—Juvenile delinquency is now being debated in the United Nations.

The Social Committee has turned its attention to the younger generation in considering a draft declaration on the rights of the child. But when this document is completed next week it will also read like a declaration on the duties of parents.

The feeling that prevails among delegates was summed up today by Mohan Sinha Mehta of India, who said that "teddy boys" and other groups of rebellious youngsters were causing trouble in many countries "because their parents had no time for them."

The educational responsibilities of parents were stressed in a number of provisions adopted this week by the committee as parts of the draft declaration. This document is to supersede the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924.

Needs of Child Noted

The draft declaration will assert that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his personality, needs love and understanding" and that he shall, "wherever possible, grow up in the care and under the responsibility of his parents."

This, as all other statements of principles in the proposed United Nations declaration, will require implementation by the laws of member states.

Efforts have been made by delegates of the Soviet Union and other Communist countries in the last few days to write provisions into the draft that would emphasize the role of the state in taking care of youngsters. Such amendments were voted down.

The Communist delegates referred only in passing to turbulent youths in the West. They seemed to imply that this phenomenon was unknown in their own countries. However, educators and social workers following the debate said privately that the Communist regimes were worried about their own "beatniks."

These experts mentioned reports that Communist authorities had been startled by a rash of incidents involving yougsters who defied their elders and were bent on having a good time.

Soviet Youth Scolded

Soviet newspapers have occasionally scolded young Russian ne'er-do-wells who were accused of aping Western clothing styles and manners. Their number appears to be larger than the Communist press cares to acknowledge, Western sources said.

These observers found it significant that Communist delegates on several occasions this week had voted with the majority to incorporate into the draft declaration articles underlining the primary responsibility of parents for their children.

Many delegates have emphasized that a harmonious family life was the best safeguard against teen-age lawlessness.

Much of today's debate was on a provision proposed by a group of Western countries and Thailand stating that the best interests of the child shall be the guiding principle of those responsible for his education, and that "responsibility lies in the first place with his parents."

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UN Special Fund Director To Be Feted

Pittsburgh Courier P.C. 12-5-59

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP) —The Caribbean-American Intercultural Organization will tender a reception, Dec. 1, in honor of Dr. W. Arthur Lewis.

Dr. Lewis

Dr. Lewis is deputy managing director of the United Nations Special Fund.

Also, he is principal of the University College of the West Indies.

DR. LEWIS, WORLD renowned economist, author, lecturer and educator, formerly was Jevon Professor of political economy at the University of Manchester.

Also, he has served as lecturer at the London School of Economics, and as economic adviser to the Government of Ghana.

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Race Relations Gains Reported by U. N. Unit

Evening Star Sept. 29-59
Washington D.C.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Aug. 29 (AP).—In colonies in the Caribbean, interracial marriage among Asians, Africans and Europeans has "become an accepted norm."

Under a 1957 law in Britain's Fiji Islands, Fijians and Indians now "are allowed to drink beer without restriction," like Europeans. They still need permits to drink hard liquor.

"During the past decade a good deal of progress has been achieved in removing the color bar in territories in Africa." In French territories, such discrimination in hotels and restaurants "has virtually disappeared."

U. N. Reports Required

These developments are cited in a new report from the United Nations Secretariat on Race Relations in non-self-governing territories.

Under the U. N. charter, countries running such territories are obliged to promote the well-being of the inhabitants and to give the U. N. information periodically on conditions there. Seven countries now give information on 50 territories.

The report on race relations, one of many based on this information, says that whereas in some territories such relations have improved, in many others different races "have tended to confine social activities to their own kind," and this has made good relations impossible.

The study remarks that passing laws to guarantee all races equal rights to jobs and to the use of public facilities "does not necessarily, by itself, bring about a willing co-operation between different racial groups."

"A large measure of responsibility," it concludes, "still lies with the peoples concerned."

"Too Many Children"

Another of the reports, on population trends in dependent territories, intimates that many of these have "too many children to support." In a typical territory, it says, about 40 per cent of the population consists of children under 15 compared with 20 to 30 per cent in economically advanced countries.

Because of this, it declares, the working population is smaller, the burden of dependents heavier and productivity lower. Furthermore, the accumulation of capital for economic development "is made extremely difficult, if not impossible, among populations with too many children to support."

The trouble, this report says, is that birth rates are high and going higher and death rates low and going lower.

"Only when the birth rate tends to balance the low declining death rate," it asserts, "will a more satisfactroy age structure come into being. . . . This consideration deserves a prominent place in any planning for . . . improvement."

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REPORT FROM UNITED NATIONS:

Situation in Africa hits Hammarskjold

By CHARLES P. HOWARD SR.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold of the United Nations held his first press conference at the UN recently since his return from a trip to South East Asia, Middle Asia and the Soviet Union.

His conference covered as usual a wide range within the scope of the U.N., but dealt especially with Premier Kruschev, the Arab - Israeli situation and relations between the United Arab Republic and Iraq.

This column asked the Secretary - General;

"In the light of worsening conditions in Africa, south of the Sahara, and in the light of your acquaintance and relations with both sides, do you envision for yourself or the U.N. any role in that situation?

And "how does an unrepresented, voiceless, oppressed people ever get their cause before the U.N.?"

* * *

"AS TO THE first point, for the moment, I would say that I know too little to have a clear opinion on how we, or I, can come into the picture. I just would not like to comment on it.

"As to the second point, the way in which matters are naturally brought before the U.N. is, as you know by proposals by member nations. All the regular channels stand open for a question like this one. Whether there is anybody who wants to use them or not, I do not know."

There appears to be no question but that the matter of Hungary will be brought up in the next session of the General Assembly to blunt the attacks of the Soviet Union. The Tibet situation will be leaned upon heavily by the West to prevent the admission of Red China to the UN.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY, THE treatment or, mistreatment of black people in Africa, south of the Sahara, is a matter that if it reaches the floor of the General Assembly of the U.N., will have to be brought there by one of the independent African countries.

Ambassador Dialo Telli, Guinea's youthful Permenant Representative to the U.N., here this week stoutly defended the right of his country to receive a gift of arms from Czechoslovakia. The Ambassador had called a press conference here to set forth the position of his Government in this matter.

Noting that there had been considerable criticism in the press over the matter, the Ambassador took the occasion to state emphatically that the arms were not purchased, not solicited, not negotiated for, but came as a present from the Czechoslovakian Government.

Many other countries, including West Germany had sent gifts to the new country, which received its independence last Nov. 23.

Pointing out that the aims of his country are peaceful, that her relations with all countries are friendly, he said, his country was surprised and distressed at the amount of unfavorable publicity.

* * *

THE AMBASSADOR further noted that Guinea has an army of only 2,000 men which is considered as a training area as well as a defensive unit. He called attention to the fact that when the French left, they took all the arms and equipment of a 10,000 man army which they maintained in Guinea.

He said his country inherited a 10 billior, franc deficit when the French withdrew.

He said his Government was grateful for all assistance and stressed the fact that his country was deeply in need of assistance of all kinds, pointing out especially the need for agricultural equipment, road building implements and other materials.

* * *

MAYOR HARTSFIELD of Atlanta, Ga., speaking on a television program the other night said, "most racial troubles are caused by southern demagoguery. Southern demagogues have had a field - day for a long time."

The Mayor predicts integration for most Southern cities.

The top woman leader of the outlawed African National Congress in Nyasaland. Mrs. Rose Chibamba, was arrested Easter Sunday after giving birth to her child. She was immediately taken to prison, along with her fifth child. She is held under the Nyasaland Emergency Law, permitting the Government to jail African people without a trial.

It is interesting that in all these 'planned uprisings' to kill the Europeans (whites) in Africa, none of the Europeans ever are killed, only the Africans.

The President of the National Council of Churches has urged Christians everywhere to pay for the persecuted people of Tibet — wonder what would happen if all the Christians prayed for the persecuted black fold in the U.S.?

Colorado Council For UNESCO Elects Officers

DENVER. — The election of Mrs. John R. Fiore as chairman of the Colorado Council for UNESCO was announced last week.

Other officers include Glenne Scheele, vice-chairman; Mrs. Manuel Gras, secretary; Roger Johnson, treasurer; and Keshy Philip, George Dacres, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose, Mrs. Fielding Mitchell and Mrs. Dale Stanley, directors.

European Tour

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Flemmie P. Kittrell, professor and head of the department of Home Economics at Howard University, this week began a two-month European trip including a three-week tour of Russia.

She will participate in international meetings in Geneva, Copenhagen and Stockholm. As a representative of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, she is attending through July 1st in Geneva, Switzerland a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. A member of the executive committee of the U. S. section of the League, Dr. Kittrell will address the second plenary session of an international seminar arranged by the Danish section of the Women's International League, July 19 to 25 in Copehangen, Denmark. Her subject is "Economic Influences on Cultural Development."

Following an international meeting of the Women's League in Stockholm, Sweden, July 26 to August 1, Dr. Kittrell will make a three-week tour of Russia, where she will study the activities of women and children.

This will be the ninth trip abroad for Dr. Kittrell since 1947. On five of these trips she has been a representative of the U. S. Government.

U.S. Pays Most Of U.N. Aid Bill

France, Britain Trail Behind In Contributions

70 OTHER NATIONS HELP

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 1.—United Nations statistics show the United States is putting out more than half of all the non-communist world's country-to-country economic aid. The figures also show the United States paid more than a third of all money contributed to United Nations agencies that give economic aid.

The figures were published in the United Nation's 1958 Statistical Yearbook. The Yearbook, compiled from national sources, contained 187 tables of figures on population, production, consumption, trade, income and expenditure in almost 250 countries and territories.

It brought out that:

In the fiscal years 1954-1957, loans and grants paid to underdeveloped countries totaled $8,445,800,000, of which $7,637,000,000 came from 15 countries and the other $808,800,000 from the United Nations and the World Bank.

U. S. Gives Most

Of the $7,637,000,000 in bilateral aid, the United States supplied $4,116,300,000, or 53 per cent. It paid $3,675,500,000 in grant, $440,800,000 (net) in loans.

Second to the United States, France gave $2,598,400,000 in bilateral aid. $1,699,600,000 in grants and $898,800,000 in loans. Britain gave $502,400,000—$337,500,000 in grants and $164,900,000 in loans.

More than 70 countries contributed $2,212,900,000 for international economic aid to the United Nations technical assistance program, Children's Fund reconstruction and Palestine refugee agencies and affiliated World Bank and International Finance Corp.

Of this $844,300,000 or 38 per cent, came from the United States, while the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland together contributed $10,900,000.

Israel received international economic aid averaging $94.90 for every person in the country in the 1954-57 period. Per capita, she got more than did 46 other countries. Libya got $82.50, South Korea $48, Tunisia $43.10, Nationalist China $41.70, Jordan $36.30 and Morocco $30.60.

South Korea Leads

In total aid received, South Korea led with $1,046,700,000. Pakistan had $387,700,000, Nationalist China $383,400,000, Brazil $315,800,000 and India $308,900,000.

Asia and the Far East got about $4,500,000,000 of economic aid. Africa about $3,100,000,000 and Latin America just over one billion.

The United Nations statistical office, which published the yearbook, included nothing on economic aid from Soviet-bloc countries because it lacked official figures.

Statistics compiled by the United States State Department indicate that from 1954 through 1958, the Soviet bloc made commitments for economic aid totaling $1,591,000,000 to 18 countries but that less than 900 million of this has been paid.

Special panel hear Bunche case

NEW YORK — The Commission on Intergroup Relations designated a five - man special hearing panel to hear testimony in the investigation of the West Side Tennis Club incident involving Dr. Ralph Bunche.

Dr. Bunche, as well as officers of both the West Side Club, and the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association testified before the commission. The hearing was held at the Commission office, 20 Lafayette St.

Dr. Alfred J. Marrow, Chairman of COIR, announced the intention of the organization to: continue its investigation so as to establish a formal record of past events and well-defined standards for the future.

"This is necessary," he explained, "in order to avoid a recurrence of such incidents."

The Committee chairman had commended the West Side club for the stand it made in the incident in which Dr. Bunche and his 15-year-old son had been rejected as members by the former president because they were colored. The statement accompanied the announcement of the president's resignation.

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ATTY. CHARLES W. ANDERSON
UN ALTERNATE DELEGATE

Atty. Anderson Nominated As UN Alternate Delegate

Charles W. Anderson, 59, prominent Louisville trial attorney and Republican Party leader, this week was nominated by President Eisenhower as an alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly.

The noted attorney is the first Kentuckian to receive a UN nomination as a delegate. The appointment will be for a period of a year. Delegates, once confirmed, are usually returned to the assembly for succeeding terms.

Said Atty. Anderson regarding the appointment, "I deeply appreciate the confidence and honor bestowed upon me by President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Christian Herter, in selecting me to be a member of the UN Delegation representing the United States government in the General Assembly."

Continued the attorney, "realizing the importance of my appointment, and the work of the General Assembly, in these critical times, I shall endeavor, if confirmed by the Senate, to do my very best, in service to my country, and in the fullfillment of the confidence reposed in me by the President and Secretary of State, and in the furtherance of their desire and goal for World peace.

"I am accepting the appointment with a genuine feeling of deep humility."

In accepting the appointment, Atty. Anderson stated that he will continue to practice law in Louisville. He will commute between the United Nations in New York and Louisville.

One of Five

A former State Legislator, Anderson revealed that his name was submitted to the President by Senators Thruston B. Morton, who is also Republican Party Chairman, and John Sherman Cooper. Atty. Anderson will attend all the sessions during his appointment.

Atty. Anderson is one of five alternate delegates nominated to the Assembly by the President.

Atty. Anderson

Others were: Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, New York; Atty. Harold Riegleman, New York; University of Iowa President Virgil M. Hancher, and Erle Cooks, Jr., Georgia, a former American Legion commandant.

The United States delegation to the UN, nominated by the President, is headed by Ambassador to the Assembly Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. Other delegate nominees are: George Meaney, Walter S. Robertson, Rep. James G. Fulton, Pennsylvania; and Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, Wisconsin.

Because of his political statue and personal acumen, Anderson, 52, has been frequently mentioned as an appointee to various positions during the Eisenhower administration. Among these were: Governorship of the Virgin Islands and Judge of the Federal Court of Appeals, Virgin Islands.

Others Appointed

The attorney follows several prominent Negroes who have served with distinction at the United Nations. Others were: Atty. Edith Sampson, Chicago; Rev. Archibald Carey, Chicago; Francis H. Mahoney, Detroit insurance executive; and Marian Anderson, the famed contralto.

The popular attorney numbers a list of "firsts" in Kentucky political and legal circles. He was elected to his first term in the Kentucky State Legislature in 1935, becoming the first Negro to serve in that capacity in a southern state since the Reconstruction period. He was re-elected for six consecutive terms for 12 years.

Another "first" was achieved by Anderson when in 1946 he resigned from the Legislature to become an Assistant Commonwealth Attorney under the then Commonwealth Attorney Frank Ropke. He was the first Negro, also, to hold this position in a southern state.

"Firsts"

Atty. Anderson was one of the first three Negroes admitted to the Louisville Bar Association. He is also a member of the American Bar Association. He is a past president and currently an executive board member of the National Bar Association.

A native Kentuckian, Anderson attended Kentucky State College and graduated from Wilberforce University, Xenia, Ohio. He earned his LL.B. from Howard University, Washington, D. C. He also holds the Doctors of Laws from the Washington institution.

Atty. Anderson and his wife, Victoria are parents of a boy and girl. The family live at 1025 S. Western Parkway, and attend Quinn Chapel AME Church. His offices are located at 608 W. Walnut St.

Kentucky Lawyer Named UN Alternate

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

MILWAUKEE. — (ANP) — "I am honored by the confidence which President Eisenhower has shown in me by appointing me as alternate delegate to the United Nations," declared Atty. Charles W. Anderson, soon after he had been informed of the appointment.

Anderson, a resident of Louisville, Ky., was notified of his appointment Friday while attending the National Bar association meeting in Milwaukee. Word reached him Friday night by long distance telephone, while he was attending the annual NBA banquet, and the announcement was subsequently made from the speakers' platform.

Interviewed later by ANP, Anderson said he was accepting the appointment with great humility, but he would "endeaver to carry out the program of State Secretary Herter and the President of the United States in an effort to maintain world peace among all men."

Anderson is a graduate of Kentucky State college, Wilberforce university and Howard U. Law school. He holds an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Wilberforce and the Howard U. Alumni Award for distinction in law and government.

Porter Has Mikoyan And Marian Anderson As Guests

Someday when he is old and retired, Pullman Porter Robert "Bob" McCoy of Norfolk will look back on the week that just passed and remember it as one of the most eventful in his life.

The week wasn't eventful merely because he was in and out of the nation's biggest cities—like New York, Washington and Norfolk (which numbers 38th in the USA.)

The significance lay in the people he served.

SUNDAY, WHEN McCoy, a 16-year veteran of the Pullman service, went aboard his car at New York, he found that one of his guests (porters never consider riders as "passengers" or "customers" was Marian Anderson.

Miss Anderson, renown concert artist and America's most effective good will ambassador, was enroute to Norfolk for her concert at Portsmouth.

McCoy feels about Miss Anderson like thousands of others: "She is a most gracious lady."

When he stepped down at New York, McCoy was still thinking about Miss Anderson. Her graciousness and the esteem in which she is held internationally. "A real good-will ambassador," he thought.

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THOSE THOUGHTS were still in his mind when he went to Pennsylvania Station at New York Thursday evening to make ready for a run to Washington. A veteran at such things, he recognized the fact that this would be a VIP (Very Important Person) trip.

Men looking like summa cum laude graduates of the FBI academy were on hand at all sides and a general shake-down of McCoy's car was made. Skilled fingers unmade ready-made beds, always probing. X-ray eyes dug into every nook and cranny on the car. Even McCoy's personal bag was shaken down. He was told to throw away or keep out of sight a newspaper he had picked up. "A very, very, very VIP," he mused.

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AND IT WAS a "very, very, very VIP" who led the party that came on board the car McCoy was portering on Thursday's 12:10-5 a. m. run from Penn Station to Washington. It was Anastas I. Mikoyan, Deputy Premier of the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia—the Reds' No. 2 Man.

As McCoy looks back on it now, Mikoyan wasn't much of a bother, but he insisted on having two of the 13 beds in the car for his own use.

• • •

MIKOYAN'S son, Sergo, was found to be a likeable fellow who—unlike his father—would talk English. Young Mikoyan confided to McCoy the fact that he'd like to live in New York. He likes the girls he saw there. Young Mikoyan also told of some of his personal life — how his brothers were pilots in the Red air force, how his wife had recently died and how he was left widowed and the father of three.

As the Penn Railroad's Midnight Keystone roared on through the night toward the Capitol, McCoy learned more. He learned that Premier Mikoyan received a daily medical checkup and that it was obvious that the State Dept. was according him all the courtesies it could.

Marian Anderson Says:

Understanding Is Great Need Of Mankind

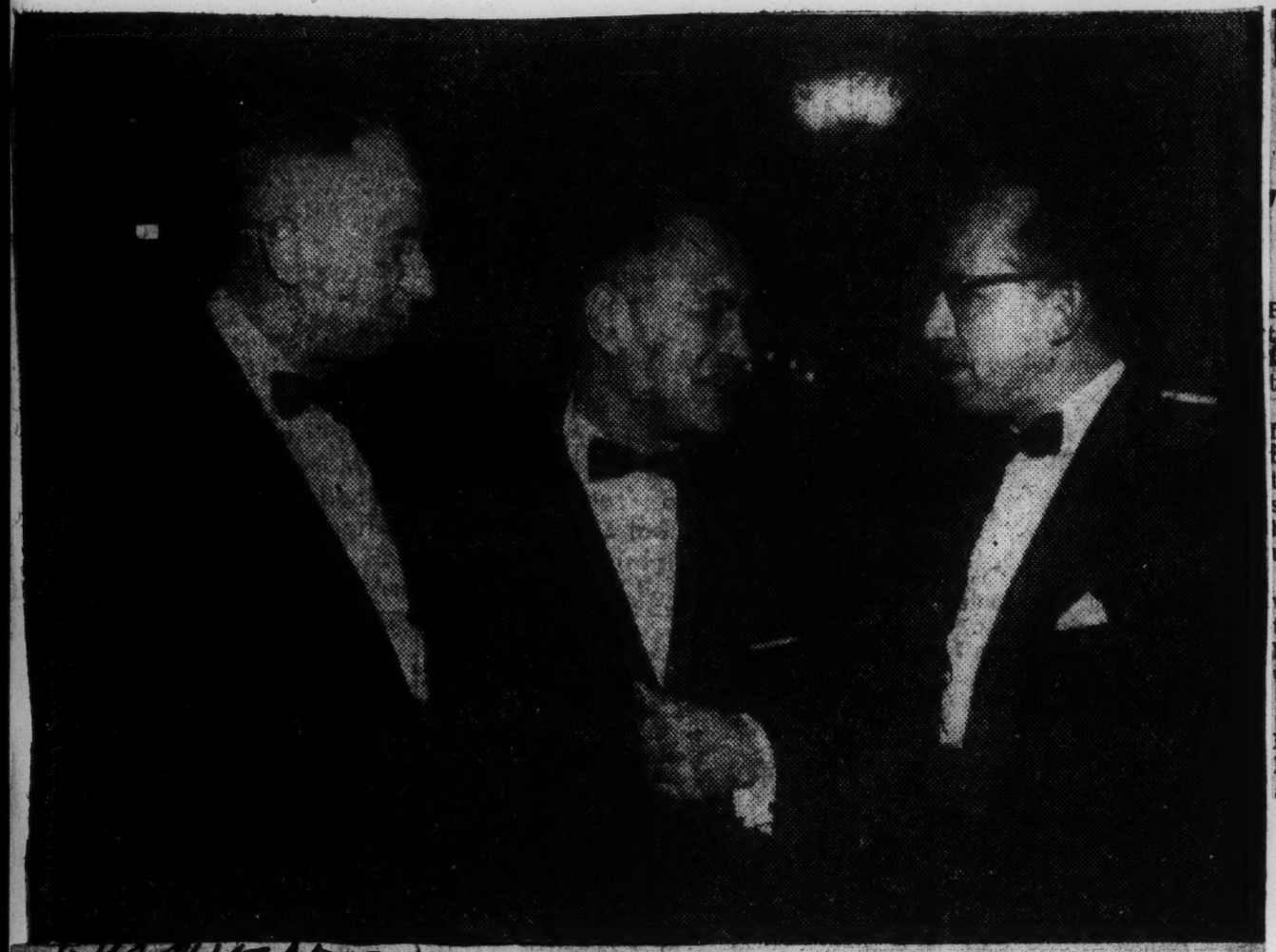
LOS ANGELES — "Mankind's greatest problem is still the need for greater understanding and better communication between peoples," according to noted singer Marian Anderson who recently served as a member of the U. S. delegation to the United Nations.

Following a concert here last week, the world-famous contralto said the U. N. is "like any other family—some of its problems are easily resolved, while others require a lot of discussion and argument."

Asked about her reaction to queries she receives during her travels abroad concerning discrimination in the U. S., Miss Anderson replied:

"Any conscientious American should, I admit that things are not perfect, but I definitely feel we are progressing."

Miss Anderson is scheduled to appear in a series of concerts in Russia this spring, where she reported she has received warm receptions during previous concert tours in the Soviet nation.



AT BUNCHE HONOR FETE—Dr. Ralph Bunche (center), Under Secretary of the United Nations, is shown at the recent annual dinner of the Albert Gallatin Associates of New York University with (left) Dr. Carroll V. Newsom, president of NYU, and Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the anti-polio vaccine. Dr. Bunche received the group's second annual Albert Gallatin Award for "outstanding contributions to society." A telegram from President Eisenhower was read at the dinner. It said in part: "Dr. Bunche's service to the people of the world is marked by great skill, courage, and understanding. He provides constant strength and inspiration to those who seek to advance the welfare of their fellow men." Dr. Salk, a graduate of NYU's College of Medicine, received the first Gallatin Award in 1958. The Albert Gallatin Associates of New York University now consists of 412 individual and corporate members "who have demonstrated their interest in and support of the University's programs." Albert Gallatin, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson and Madison, was a founder of New York University.

Ralph Bunche May Receive Harvard Overseer Post

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (ANP)—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations for special political affairs, has been nominated to the Harvard Board of Overseers.

Dr. Bunche, one of ten candidates for the board, is the first Negro to be so nominated. Alumni will vote to pick the five new overseers for six-year terms. The results of the balloting will be announced at the university's June commencement.

The Board of Overseers is Harvard's second-ranking administrative body. It is subordinate to The Harvard Corporation, which supervises university affairs.

The winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950, Dr. Bunche received his masters' and doctoral degrees at Harvard.

Bunche Speaks Out

Some men who are elevated to high position suddenly lose their voice on public issues.

Not so, Dr. Ralph Bunche who as Undersecretary of the United Nations, holds a position second only to Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold.

In this important position he has demonstrated over and over again that he is neither timid nor afraid.

Last week he told listeners in Alabama that this is no longer a white man's world. His words were echoed around the world.

He further said the NAACP will not and cannot go out of business and clearly identifying himself with the aspirations and struggle of people of color, he added, "we will continue to demand all the rights and privileges of American citizens."

And he said this in Birmingham, deep in the heart of Dixie, not in New York City.

Bunche Visits Gaza Strip

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 25 — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, toured the Gaza Strip on the Israel-Egyptian border Thursday. According to word received here, he conferred with Lieut. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, and with officials of the United Arab Republic, which administers the strip.

BUNCHE IS LEAVING FOR MIDEAST TALKS

Special to The New York Times.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 16—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs, will leave tomorrow for a new round of consultations with Arab and Israeli leaders. He will go to the United Arab Republic, Jordan, Israel and probably Lebanon.

His tour was described here as a periodic visit without any single urgent problem requiring his presence. However, it is known that he will discuss Cairo's recent stoppage of two vessels carrying Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal to Asian ports.

Concerned about the effect on Israel's developing trade with Asian and African countries, Israel sent a letter of complaint to the Security Council and also asked Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold to ascertain whether Cairo was further tightening its restrictions.

In another development, Mr. Hammarskjold said he considered the continuation of the United Nations aid program for Arab refugees to be essential. The program is carried out by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees, which draws more than 70 per cent of its financial support from the United States.

Dr. Ralph Bunche is nominated for a Harvard overseer

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Undersecretary of the United Nations has become the first member of his race ever nominated for the Harvard overseers.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was selected among 10 nominees.

The 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, who conducts special political affairs for the UN, will be one of five overseers to serve six-year terms on the board if he is elected.

The Board of Overseers is subordinate only to the Harvard Corporation at the school.

RalphBunche On Roosevelt Honor Group

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, undersecretary for the United Nations Assembly and Rep. Boggs (D-Conn.) will be co-chairmen of the 75th birthday celebration honoring Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mayor Richard J. Daley, will serve as honorary chairman for the dinner which is being sponsored by Roosevelt University, May 27, at 6:30 p.m.

Te dinner to be held at Hotel Sherman will conclude a three-year campaign to raise $1,925,000 for the university which is named for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

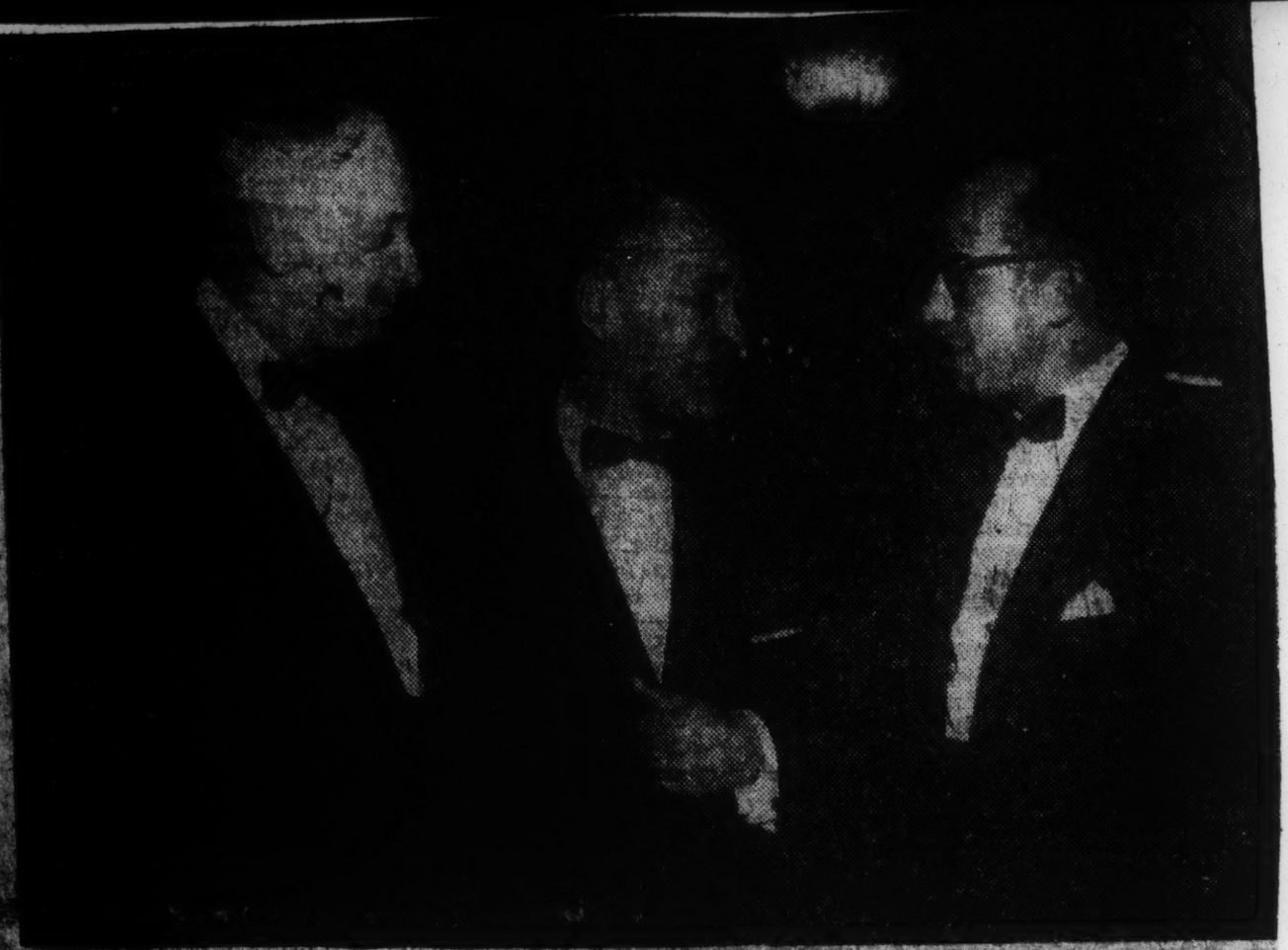
His widow dedicated the university on Nov. 16, 1946.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be honored for her contributions to freedom throughout the world.

Bunche Ends Tour Of the Gaza Strip

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, UN Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs, has ended his tour of the Gaza Strip on the Israel-Egyptian frontier.

While in the area, Dr. Bunche conferred with Lieut. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, commander of the United Nations Emergency Force, and with officials of the United Arab Republic who administer the strip.



AT BUNCHE HONOR FETE—Dr. Ralph Bunche (center), Under Secretary of the United Nations, is shown at the recent annual dinner of the Albert Gallatin Associates of New York University with (left) Dr. Carroll L. Newsom, president of NYU, and Dr. Jonas Salk, developer of the anti-polio vaccine. Dr. Bunche received the group's second annual Albert Gallatin Award for "outstanding contributions to society." A telegram from President Eisenhower was read at the dinner. It said in part: "Dr. Bunche's service to the people of the world is marked by great skill, courage, and understanding. He provides constant strength and inspiration to those who seek to advance the welfare of their fellow men." Dr. Salk, a graduate of NYU's College of Medicine, received the first Gallatin Award in 1958. The Albert Gallatin Associates of New York University now consists of 412 individual and corporate members who have demonstrated their interest in and support of the University's programs." Albert Gallatin, who served as Secretary of the Treasury under President Jefferson and Madison, was a founder of New York University.

'We'll Never Stop Fighting For Our Rights'-Dr. Bunche

Answers television commentator who advised NAACP to quit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — A scathing denunciation of a proposal that the NAACP abandon its role of leadership in the battle for the civil rights of colored Americans was voiced Friday by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations undersecretary.

Speaking at the annual forum of Birmingham's Periclean Club on a Negro History Week program, Dr. Bunche, a 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner, expressed "shock" at hearing a suggestion that the NAACP withdraw from the struggle to give white Southern moderates a "free hand" at extension of equal rights.

The highly controversial proposal was made on a network TV program, "The Second Agony of Atlanta," by Chet Huntley, an NBC commentator, in a telecast on Feb. 1.

Near the conclusion of the broadcast, which dealt with school segregation in Atlanta, Mr. Huntley suggested that if the NAACP and other militant colored leadership withdrew from the battle, the white supremacists might also withdraw and "moderates" might be able to solve the school problem.

* * *

THIS POSITION was sharply disputed by Dr. Bunche with the declaration that the NAACP leadership as well as its program is moderate, but "cannot renounce the rights to which colored Americans are entitled as citizens."

Prefacing his speech with an exposition of "the basic racial facts of the world today," Dr. Bunche declared:

"The world of 1959 is not by any means a 'white world' or a white man's world.' Today it is overwhelmingly a non-white world and a world in which the power and authority of white men, which knew little or no challenge ever as recently as a generation ago, is rapidly declining.

* * *

"NEW VOICES, the voices of yellow, brown and black men command attention in the councils of the world. World population statistics will speak with striking eloquence about race and color.

"There are, all told, about 2 billion, 800 million people in the world. Of these, two-thrids, or 1 billion, 900 million are nonwhite, white only one-third or 900 million are white.

"And the non-white peoples universally and unanimously (and many of the white peoples as well) are opposed to racial prejudice and discrimination and are determined to bring all such practices to an end."

* * *

STATING FURTHER that the darker two-thirds of the world's population live in the underdeveloped areas where poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance are the way of life, despite the overall richness of the world," Dr. Bunche continued:

"But this obviously intolerable situation is changing—changing under the insistent demand of the people themselves in Asia, Latin America, the Near East and Africa. There is unrelenting pressure for advance and progress, through making the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race instead of to only a privileged few."

Returning to the domestic situation the speaker said:

"Because the colored citizen—in varying degree—is deprived of rights, privileges and opportunities which are his due, the problem of racial relations continues to be out country's number one domestic problem.

"And this is a domestic problem which also has broad international implications which day in and day out are extremely damaging to our country's reputation and prestige abroad.

* * *

DR. BUNCHE nevertheless expressed confidence that "the problem is on its way to solution, even in the deepest South. The achievement of equality by the race is a process of severe social change. It is bound to encounter resistance, to create temporary stresses and trains which in some instances may lead to acutal disorder.

"But the process of change, as it must, grinds on, and so black and white go to school togehter in one place, local bus segregation ends in another, colored citizens vote for the first time in still another, and the cracks in the walls of segregation become ever wider.

"Indeed, where high public officers are responsible, there need be no disorder."

Emphasizing his lack of faith or belief that Southern moderates might be expected to step forward and grant any advances on the rights front for which racial leadership did not press relentlessly, he added:

* * *

"THINKING OF this record of moderation and patience, it is shocking to hear someone like Chet Huntley on TV advising NAACP leaders to stand aside and urging the race to give up appeals to the courts.

"Huntley, in effect, says to the race; stop pressing for your rights, even though this is the only way you have ever gained any, and in time the Faubuses of the country will let you have them.

"...I disagree with Mr. Huntley most heartily, for numerous reasons. How within reason can a leadership which stands firmly for consitiution, law and order and which depends almost entirely on appeal to courts and public conscience—as does the NAACP's leadership—be considered as anything but moderate?

"How can such leadership be equated with that extreme prosegregation leadership which advocates intimidation, violence and overt defiance of law?

* * *

"MOREVER, Mr. Huntley should know that leaders are effective leaders only if they have followers, and that leaders must be responsive to the will of their followers and serve their aspirations.

"Good leaders never desert their people. Mr. Huntley would have local and national NAACP leaders turn aside appeals from parents concerning schools by saying, the right is yours and the law is on your side, but we're just not using either of them now."

As he neared conclusion, Dr. Bunche pointed out that previous fears and dire predictions of disorders in the wake of racial advances had proved baseless.

* * *

HE CLOSED with the following declaration:

"The race asks noting more than an equal chance, an equal opportunity, so that he may find his own level of achievement free of the handicap of race. This should be seen by people of conscience as a moral issue, as a question of simple fairness nnd decency.

"I can also say this with confidence: Colored leadership is reasonable on the question of desegregation. It recognizes fully the difficult problem of accommodation to new racial mores and ways confronting the white South;

"It is sympathetic to every voice of reason and moderation in the South; it is not fighting a war; it is not crowing about 'triumphs'; it doesn't consider the collapse of massive resistance in Virginia as a victory for the NAACP or the race, but rather as a step forward by the American society toward the ineluctable goal defined by its ideals; it will gladly sit down to discuss and reason with anyone.

"It will not, however, and indeed it cannot, renounce the rights to which colored Americans are entitled as citizens.

"It recognizes fully that there are questions of approach, method and pace which are variable from community to community and which can and should be discussed—if anyone can be found in the South today with whom to discuss them."

Bunche and Fawzi Confer on Refugees

CAIRO (UPI) — United Nations Undersecretary Ralph Bunche conferred Monday with U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzi on the problem of Palestinian refugees. Bunche arrived Sunday night for unofficial talks on the problem with Fawzi and other officials.

RALPH BUNCHE attended the premiere of *The Rivalry*, then went to the producer's party at The Playbill. There he met Richard Boone, who plays Lincoln, and Martin Gabel, who portrays Stephen Douglas and who eloquently champions states' rights on slavery. Gabel told Bunche: "Had I known you were in the audience, I'd have tempered my remarks" . . . Judge Sam Rosenman, FDR's speechwriter, critic of *The Rivalry*: "If royalties are being paid for speeches by a president, I'm getting greedy."

RALPH BUNCHE, who once played basketball for UCLA, sat between two other UCLA athletes at a luncheon in the U.N. They were Jackie Robinson and Rafer Johnson, the world's decathlon champion. Dag Hammarskjold saw Bunche flanked by the two athletes and said: "Look at the dwarf" . . . Johnson has received offers from the Los Angeles Rams and pro basketball and baseball clubs, but he's staying simonpure for the 1960 Olympics. Because of the AAU's ruling, in fact, he had to reject an offer to appear in the movie *Spartacus*.

Dr. Bunche Pleads For World Peace Through Understanding

By OLIVA B. BAXTER

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—With not even standing room the words spoken by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, "I congratulate the Perclean Club for its theme for this year: 'World Peace Through Understanding! It is certainly wisely chosen, for there really is no other road to world peace than understanding. If people—nationally and internationally — cannot bring themselves to be at least understanding enough to live in harmony with one another, to respect one another as human beings, then the prospect for peace will be very dim," echoed through the church and received thunderous applause.

Dr. Bunche, undersecretary of the United Nations, was received most warmly by persons on the main floor, in the balcony, church basement, around the walls of the church, in the corridors and even in the choir stand; although there was a two-hour delay due to transportation difficulties.

Commenting further, Dr. Bunche stated that " , there must be an integrated effort, which simply means unity, for peace or every one of us in the world, irrespective of color, is in mortal danger".

Speaking on, he said that there are no unsolvable problems in the world; and that the prospects of peace are better due to certain actions of the UN. This member organization is for solving problems concerning peace. It expresses wishes to attain peace knows no distinction of race, color and prejudice; is vigorously opposed to master races; and tries to work for the good of all.

" a quick look at the kind of world he have will make it clear why there must be much more of understanding and equality among people (and) an end to prejudice"! stated Dr. Bunche. "The world of 1959 is by no means a 'white world' or a 'white man's world'; it is overwhelminghly a non-white world. World population statistics speak with streaking figures about race and color. There are about, 2 billion 800 million people in the world; of these 2-3 are non-white while only 1-3 are white; therefore new voices, voices of yellow, brown, and black men command attention in the councils of the world".

"From the world perspective, the American Negroes is better off, than most non-white and very many white people." Mut he is supposed to be for the things which he enjoys are neither gifts nor charity. He has contributed greatly to the development, growth, and prestige of our country. But he is still deprived of certain rights and privileges, which are his due ,and this continues to be our country's number one domestic problem, were the further eloquently spoken words of Dr. Bunche.

"But in our struggles the Negro must equally respect one another. The race problem is a national one, not a sectional problem, and although there is tempest over integration in the schools the problem is on the way to solution — even in the deepest south. However these achievements are a process of social change, a revolution, which involves stresses and strains.

Where high public officers are responsible, there need be no disorder". From these words ,earsplitting applause was heard.

He further stated that, "it has been almost a century since his (the Negro) emancipation; and who in responsible position in the white south, has ever yet tried to reassure the Negro about his future; who has promised him at any future time a position of dignity and equality in the society?"

He also commented that the closing of schools only deprived both races of education which during these years of advancement and progress is needed most. The national government is now the strongest government in the history of mankind, and for that reason there will be no civil war over desegregation.

In closing, Dr. Bunche stated that 'the Negro asks nothing more than an equal chance, an equal opportunity, so that he may find his own level of achievement free of the handicap of race. This should be seen by people of conscience as a moral issue, as a question of simple fairness and decency."

And in his final statement, Dr. Bunche, said" I would like to say that all we can do is hold on to our faith, keep cool and calm, and keep pressing". And with these last dynamic words, he received a standing ovation from the well attended audience.

As an unlisted feature on the program, Mrs. David Roberts, III, chairman of the Festival of Arts, gave remarks and thanks to the police for their kind efforts in helping make it possible for him to be present to night. And to show that Birmingham was giving him a warm reception, and that his stay would be pleasant, Dr. Bunche, was presented the keys to the city, by Mrs. Roberts, who represented the mayor of the city.

Other features on the program included organ music by Mrs Bonna Mae Perine Samuels; invocation by Dr. Luke Beard; and music by the Dunbar High School choir under the direction of Mrs. Florida Wright. During the waiting period the choir, male chorus, and soloists rendered many selections. Prof. Louis Satisfield, and Miss Joyce Green were audience soloists participants. A tribute to the late Mrs H. C Bryant, founder of the club was given by Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss. Mrs. A. G. Gaston, corresponding secretary introduced the guest speaker. The benediction was given by Rev Harold D. Long, pastor of First Congregational Church.

The program was held, this past Friday night, at the Sixteenth St. Baptist Church of which the Rev. Beard was host pastor.

WE LIKE RALPH BUNCHE

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla. 7-16-59

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Nobel peace prize winner and Undersecretary of the United Nations, set a vivid example that can be very beneficial to us in Oklahoma City who are fighting for first class citizenship.

The international figure, who has dined with presidents, kings and queens of many countries, spoke out this week about a tennis club in New York refusing his son membership. And the world can expect favorable results because Mr. Bunche was outspoken.

We feel that if our professionals would take a similar attitude, by letting the public know when they are faced with (and many times they are) discrimination simply because they are Negroes, the racial problem will gradually work itself out.

All too often the Negro professional tries to lose his identity when meeting with interracial groups. He seems to forget that his sole being is to lend his thinking to the discussion from the "Negro angle."

No man is an island to himself and consequently cannot live in this world alone. This little bit of truth is expressly true for the Negro who has been able, through God's blessings and hard work, to achieve high material stature.

He is looked upon, by virtue of his professional position, as a leader of his group. And with a sincere desire to aid humanity, he can easily aid the social and economical positions of his less fortunate brothers.

Unfortunately such theory is not the practice.

We have watched with bleeding hearts as our "leaders" become "integrated" and completely forget the full purpose of the integration. They attend meetings in segregated places, and almost every time the community or a particular problem receives no good from the discussion.

Speaking of the New York incident, Mr. Bunche said the discrimination, while not nearly as serious as many suffered by Negroes, "flows from the same wells of racial and religious bigotry." No Negro American can be truly free, he said, until racial discrimination is wiped out, and he added: "I am, in fact, glad to have this unpleasant but necessary lesson made real in this way to my son."

A couple of Bunches in Oklahoma City can do a world of good in a city that is willing to tackle the racial problems, but it wants a little forceful leadership from the oppressed.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE — undersecretary of the United Nations and Nobel Peace Prize winner who has been notified that neither he nor his son can become a member of New York's famed Forest Hills Tennis club, might receive better treatment at the Los Angeles Tennis club.

Tribune Fri. 7-10-59

Bunche announced Wednesday that he was informed that Forest Hills excludes Negroes and Jews from membership.

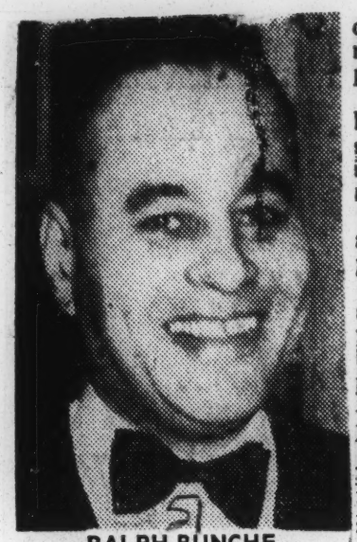
Miss Lois Jensen, of the local club, told the Tribune that they have "no racial or religious restrictions in the constitution or by-laws"

Los Angeles, Calif. p. 1

The "might" came in when the Tribune called local tennis luminaries Earthna Jacquet, Oscar Johnson, Frank Greenwood, and Dr. Jarone Johnson, and none of them knew of, nor had ever heard of a Negro belonging to the club, also when Miss Jensen admitted that she had never seen nor heard of a Negro member, although she had seen Negroes taking lessons and participating in the tournaments.

Applicant for membership here must have his application signed by two members of the club and pay $480 to join and $19.80 monthly dues. The financial requirements were cited by Jacquet, Johnson, and Dr. Johnson as the reason why they had never tried to join.

However, Oscar Johnson and Jacquet reported that they had played in tournaments at the L. A. Tennis club and had been treated just like any other contestant.



RALPH BUNCHE

DR. BUNCHE'S

Arms race, the Afro-problems American of World

Baltimore, 5 7-11-59 p. 9

Dr. Bunche, who is UN under-secretary for special political affairs, had just returned from the UN's third conference of International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

He said, "the UN was getting stronger on prestige in world diplomacy but by no means strong enough."

"The UN could do so much more if it had more resources," he said.

Asked whether his many years of UN service have caused him to consider himself a "citizen of the world," Dr. Bunche replied:

"I'm still a good solid American — with an international perspective."

Dr. Bunche called the race issue this country's number one social problem.

"In Detroit as every where else in this country, the eyes of the world follow us," he said.

"There is no doubt that the attitudes of many people toward us, in a world which is two-thirds non-white, are significantly influenced by what they read and hear about racial practices in this country.

"The colored American knows it's not possible to be a good American and be discriminated against because of his race."

Dr. Bunche said it had been almost a century since colored people were emancipated.

"This is why it may seem to some that colored people appear to be impatient. This is because it's not so much a problec of a group but, from a practical sense, it is the problem of every colored person as an individual. "He knows his one life span is measured by the opportunities he doesn't have... rights he does not enjoy... and business he cannot exercise."

UN OFFICIAL WELCOMED TO BIRMINGHAM
. . . Rev. Luke Beard, left, greets Dr. Ralph Bunche

Raps Huntley, Faubus—

Negro UN official makes speech here

Dr. Ralph Bunche declared here Friday night that Negro leadership in the fight for equal rights is reasonable and must not be slackened.

The UN undersecretary, addressing an all-Negro study group, criticized remarks by Chet Huntley of the National Broadcasting Co.

HUNTLEY had suggested that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) quit the anti-segregation fight to give moderate Southern white people a free hand.

Bunche, 54, one of the top ranking Americans in the UN secretariat, is a Negro. He also is a member of the NAACP.

Bunche said the NAACP leadership is moderate, but added "it cannot renounce the rights to which Negro Americans are entitled as citizens."

BUNCHE ARRIVED more than two hours late, and found more than 3000 Negroes awaiting to hear his address at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

His plane, en route to Birmingham, was unable to leave Macon, Ga., because of bad weather and he went by car to Atlanta, where he hired a taxicab.

The taxicab broke down at Heflin, Ala., about 80 miles from Birmingham, and could not be repaired.

A Highway Patrol car met Bunche at Heflin and carried him to Birmingham, where a city police car met him to take him to the church where he spoke.

He addressed the Periclean Club, an all-Negro study group, under the auspices of the Birmingham Festival of Arts, in connection with Negro History Week.

BUNCHE SAID "It is shocking to hear someone like Chet Huntley on TV advising NAACP leaders to stand aside and urging Negroes to give up appeals in courts.

"Huntley, in effect, says to the Negro, stop pressing for your rights, even though this is the only way you have ever gained any, and in time the Faubuses in the country will let you have them."

Bunche insisted that the NAACP leadership was moderate because it stands firmly for constitution, law and order and . . . depends almost entirely on appeal to courts and public conscience."

Negro Leadership Can't Quit Fight, Says Ralph Bunche

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP) — Dr. Ralph Bunche declared here Friday night that Negro leadership in the fight for equal rights is reasonable and must not be slackened.

The U.N. undersecretary, addressing an all-Negro study group, criticized remarks by Chet Huntley of the National Broadcasting Co.

Huntley had suggested that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) quit the anti-segregation fight to give moderate southern white persons a free hand.

Dr. Bunche Slated To Speak Here February 13

Dr. Ralph Johnson Bunche, internationally famous peace statesman and United Nations official, was due in the city this Friday night for a speech on the annual Periclean Club forum at eight o'clock, Feb. 13, at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Rev. Luke Beard is pastor of the host church.

For Dr. Bunche this will be his first trip to Birmingham to deliver a major speech. He is Undersecretary for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize winner.

Meanwhile, Dr. Bunche is slated to receive the 12th annual Brotherhood Award given by the Men's Club of the 124-year-old Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York City on Saturday morning, Feb. 21. He will become the first Negro person to receive this highly-prized award.

The Periclean forum will climax the 34th annual observance of Negro History Week in this area.

Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Sr., a member of the sponsoring club, will introduce Dr. Bunche. Music will be furnished by the Dunbar (Bessemer) High School choir under the conductorship of Mrs. Florida Wright.

There will be a tribute to the late Mrs. Myra J. Bryant, founder of the club, by Mrs. Minnie L. Chambliss. She passed Dec. 14, 1958.

Dr. Bunche has been honored for his significant contributions to peace and to international and inter-racial understanding during the past two decades. One of his outstanding missions was as Acting United Nations Mediator in Palestine following the death of Count Folke Bernadotte, that resulted in the four Armistice agreements between Israel and the Arab States in 1949.

From 1947 to 1954 he was principal director of the Department of Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self Governing Territories of the United Nations. One of his subsequent assignments has been the United Nations program on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, including the International Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held in Geneva in August, 1955 and in September, 1958; the establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. At the time of the Suez crisis in November, 1956, he was asked by the Secretary-General to organize and supervise from Headquarters the United Nations Emergency Force. He continues to carry this responsibility.

In 1958 Secretary-General Hammarskjold appointed Dr. Bunche Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs. Mayor Wagner also named him to the New York City Board of Higher Education last March. President Eisenhower has called upon him to serve on various committees including the White House Conference on Education in 1954 and the Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission.

Dr. Bunche, who holds a Ph.D. from Harvard University, established the Department of Political Science at Howard University in Washington, D. C., where he taught until 1950. He collaborated with Gunnar Myrdal in the study of the American Negro, titled "An American Dilemma," published in 1944. He held various positions with the State Department starting in 1944, served on preliminary commissions leading to the organization of the United Nations and was a member of the First General Assembly of the United Nations in London in 1946. In that year, the United Nations requested his services on loan from the State Department and he subsequently accepted a permanent post in the UN Secretariat.

Bunche To Get Award For Work

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Under-Secretary for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations and 1950 Nobel Peace Prize Winner, will receive the 13th annual Brotherhood Award given by the Men's Club of 134-year-old Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York City.

The presentation of a Scroll will be made by Associate Rabbi William Berkowitz at an inter-faith and inter-racial service in the historic synagogue at 257 West 88th street on Saturday morning, February 21st at 10:45 a.m. to mark the observance of Brotherhood Week.

U.N. official coming—Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations undersecretary, will address the Periclean Club Forum at 8 p.m. Friday at the 16th Street Baptist Church. A program of music will be a part of the program, with a reception to follow honoring the speaker.

TV Announcer's Remark Shocks NAACP's Bunche

BIRMINGHAM (AP) — U.N. Undersecretary Ralph J. Bunche said Friday night he was shocked to hear a TV commentator urge American Negroes to stop using the courts to press for racial integration.

Bunche, himself an American Negro, disagreed "most heartily" with Chet Huntley of the National Broadcasting Co., who suggested the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) quit the antisegregation fight to give moderate Southern whites a free hand.

The U.N. official, who is a member of the NAACP, said the organization's leadership was moderate but "it cannot renounce the rights to which Negro Americans are entitled as citizens."

Bunche dealt with racial issues in a speech prepared for the annual forum of the Periclean Club, an all-Negro study group. He appeared in connection with Negro history week.

Huntley made his controversial comments Feb. 1 on a network TV program on desegregation entitled the second agony of Atlanta. He termed the NAACP an "unacceptable symbol" to white moderates in the South.

"It is shocking to hear someone like Chet Huntley on TV advising NAACP leaders to stand aside and urging Negroes to give up appeals to courts," Bunche said. "Huntley, in effect, says to the Negro, 'Stop pressing for your rights, even though this is the only way you have ever gained any, and in time the Faubuses of the country will let you have them.'"

Bunche insisted the NAACP leadership was moderate because it "stands firmly for constitution, law and order and . . . depends almost entirely on appeal to courts and public conscience."

"Mr. Huntley would have local and national NAACP leaders turn aside appeals from parents concerning schools by saying the right is yours and the law is on your side, but we're just not using either of them now," Bunche said.

"Negro leadership is reasonable on the question of desegregation . . .," he declared. "It is not crowing about 'triumphs'; it does not consider the collapse of massive resistance in Virginia as a victory for the NAACP . . . but rather as a step forward by the American society."

He said this leadership was sympathetic to "every voice of reason and moderation in the South" and would sit down with anyone to discuss variable "questions of approach, method and pace. . . if anyone can be found in the South today with whom to discuss them."

Today's world, he concluded, is "overwhelmingly a nonwhite world . . . in which the power and authority of white men, which knew little or no challenge as recently as a generation ago, is rapidly declining."

Bunche, 54, is one of the top-ranking Americans in the U.N. Secretariat. He won the 1950 Nobel Peace Prize for working out 1949 Palastine armistice agreements between Israel and its Arab neighbors.

BUNCHE OPPOSES AN ARMY FOR U. N.

Tells Youth Panel Forces Can Be Drawn When They Are Needed

The United Nations should not have a permanent standing army, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche said yesterday.

He proposed instead that military contingents to meet emergencies be drawn as they are needed from member nations.

Dr. Bunche, the United Nations Under Secretary for Special Political Affairs and winner of the 1950 Nobel peace, addressed a New York Times Youth Forum over WRCA-TV. The topic was: "Do We Need Permanent U. N. Emergency Forces?"

Dr. Bunche stressed that "the operation has to be tailored to the need." Contingents from one country, he said, may be useable in one place but not another.

The 1956 Suez crisis, he noted, required a 6,000-member United Nations Emergency Force to guard the Egyptian-Israeli border.

Students Endorse Views

The student panel members generally endorsed Dr. Bunche's views. Lois Prowett of New York University said forces of the kind proposed by Dr. Bunche could "stop small conflicts that the larger nations cannot control."

Iradj Amini, an Iranian attending George Washington University in Washington, said: "In my opinion we should not have any of the great powers in this force."

Katherine Ronald of St. John's University, Brooklyn, said the United Nations unit "should use force if it had to" against great powers as well as small.

David Bathrick of Dartmouth College said: "We've got to have more force behind the United Nations."

Dr. Bunche said the United Nations Emergency Force in Egypt had stopped frontier raids primarily by moral force.

Small Numbers Cited

Representing the United Nations moral judgment "with small numbers can do much more than a far larger force representing a national interest," he declared.

In the Lebanon crisis, Dr. Bunche said, United Nations observers were recruited from twenty-one countries to prevent illegal infiltration of arms and materiel across the borders. Their presence, he said, made it easier for United States troops to withdraw because an international body "was closely observing the situation."

Yesterday's program was moderated by Dorothy Gordon. It will be rebroadcast over the WQXR radio network next Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The topic for next Sunday's televised Youth Forum will be: "What's Ahead for the Eighty-sixth Congress?" The guest will be James Reston, Washington correspondent for The New York Times.

UN Human Rights Commission Told Of U. S. Integration

Atlanta Constitution 12-6-59

UNITED NATIONS — (ANP) — Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, U. S. delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights, reported through a prepared statement that, "more than one-fourth of all bi-racial school districts in the South have begun or completed desegregation in the last five years."

Mrs. Lord also told fellow delegates that there was "broad movement on other fronts to eliminate discrimination." Such fronts, she indicated, included governmental agencies, labor unions, churches, and professional organizations.

The U. S. delegate advised the international audience against "judging the US situation by isolated incidents in schools which have received wide attention. (Little Rock, was carefully not mentionel by name.)"

Citing well-chosen statistics, Mrs. Lord declared that full or partial desegregation had taken place since the 1954 decision of the U. S. Supreme court in 800 school districts involving around 2.5 million school children.

Mrs. Lord substantiated her statement with figures taken from the District of Columbia, West Virginia, Maryland, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Kentucky.

Human Rights Week Proclaimed

The Miami Herald 12-6-59

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Eisenhower has proclaimed Human Rights Week starting Thursday. He called on American citizens to work to advance universal freedom and justice and stand ready to uphold the rights of others.

The proclamation noted that Dec. 10 marks the 11th anniversary of the adoption of the universal declaration of human rights by the U.N., and that Dec. 15 is the 168th anniversary of the adoption of the American Constitution's Bill of Rights.